

Empirical paper

The impact of organizational justice on employee innovative work behavior: Mediating role of knowledge sharing



Tayyaba Akram^{a,b,*}, Shen Lei^a, Muhammad Jamal Haider^a, Syed Talib Hussain^a

^a Glorious Sun School of Business and Management, Donghua University, Shanghai, China

^b FMS, BUITEMS, Quetta, Pakistan

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 23 October 2018

Accepted 14 October 2019

Available online 11 November 2019

Keywords:

Organizational justice

Knowledge sharing

Employee innovative work behavior

China

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to find out the impact of organizational justice on the innovative work behavior of employees working in Chinese telecommunication sector, while analyzing the mediating role of knowledge sharing between the independent and dependent variables of this study. In order to test the study hypotheses, a data of 345 respondents working in Chinese telecommunication industry was collected. Confirmatory factor analysis suggested a good model fit, while structural equation model provided significant and positive effect of organizational justice on the employee innovative work behavior and knowledge sharing. Knowledge sharing mediated the relationship between organizational justice and employee innovative work behavior. Managerial and practical implications of the study are also provided.

© 2019 Journal of Innovation & Knowledge. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

In past few decades, the importance of how organizations should treat their employees has increased manifold. Patterson (2001) suggested that organizations should serve as platforms for individuals rather than only individuals serving as resources for organizations. The logic behind this preposition relies on the fact that individuals react as per how they are treated. Recently, organizational justice (OJ) has become a wide spread concern for many researchers. Organizational behavior and Organizational Theory realm suggested organizational justice as a crucial concept and organizational practice in modern organizational management (Chen et al., 2015). Due to the widespread efforts for, not only soliciting organizational justice for employees but also sustaining it throughout the organization resulted in vigorous importance of organizational justice in organizational structure and culture (Karkoulian, Assaker, & Hallak, 2016). This is not only important for the wellbeing of individual employees but also for organizations themselves. Improve organizational justice may have a direct and positive effect on the performance and sustainability of any organization (Karkoulian et al., 2016). In past, number of research studies have supported a positive relationship between higher level of organizational justice and job satisfaction, job commitment, positive work attitudes

and behaviors (Chen et al., 2015; Dunder & Tabancali, 2012; Silva & Caetano, 2014). On the other hand, lower level of organizational justice is related with negative effects such as stress, poor employees' psychological well-being, employee turnover, retaliatory intentions etc. (Silva & Caetano, 2014). Fair treatment with employees is important for organizations for encouraging employees to innovate products, services and procedures. In fact firms and nations are progressively rallying on the technical skills of their employees for innovation (Agarwal, 2014). According to Global Innovation Index' (GII) report (2013), regardless of the difficult conditions in global economy, dynamic innovation hubs are getting multiplied all around the world. Therefore, continuous innovation has become a dire organizational source for organizational survival; as a result, organizations are highly interested in investigating those factors that may impact innovative work behavior (Agarwal, 2014) such as organizational justice.

One major possibility for organizations to become more innovative is to encourage its employees' innovative work behavior (Agarwal, 2014). However, innovative work behavior is very difficult to achieve if employees are not treated fairly.

Not only, organizational justice is an important element in defining innovative work behavior of employees but also the knowledge that is required to innovate products, services and business policies etc. Therefore, it seems righteous claim that innovation is related with knowledge and knowledge sharing with in organizations. Number of studies about knowledge management and organization confirmed that employee knowledge sharing improves organizational performance such as innovation capability and absorptive

* Corresponding author at: Glorious Sun School of Business and Management, Donghua University, Shanghai, China.

E-mail address: tayyaba.akram1@hotmail.com (T. Akram).

capacity (e.g. Liao, Fei, & Chen, 2007; Liu & Phillips, 2011; Yesil & Dereli, 2013). As knowledge sharing is considered a key element in organizational competitiveness and growth, therefore, not sharing knowledge might impede organizational survival (Lin, 2007). This advocates that in the presence of organizational fairness, sharing the right knowledge enhances the chances of innovative behavior and encourages employees to be more innovative. A number of studies have investigated the “why” and “how” aspects of organizational justice and determined its positive and negative impacts on employees (Ouyang, Sang, Li, & Peng, 2015). It can be inferred that positive perceptions about the organizational justice leads to positive behavior and actions (Jakopec & Susanj, 2014). However, previous studies lack their focus on additional and important forms of organizational justice, such as temporal and spatial justice (Colquitt, 2001; Usmani & Jamal, 2013). This suggests that organizational justice is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, rather than a uni-directional factor. Further, numerous studies have been conducted to explore the phenomena of organizational justice and its implications in western context, however, little has been done in eastern countries. Particularly, China is a quickly transforming country from plan economy to market economy and becoming the innovation oriented business hub of the world (Bessant, 2016). The 13th Chinese government 5 years plan for 2016–2020 also supports the claim of higher innovation orientation of Chinese organizations. Organizational justice researchers suggested the need to enquire the phenomena in telecommunication sector along with pharmaceutical, education, cement and textile industry (Usmani & Jamal, 2013).

Chinese Telecommunication sector is one among other sectors that is expanding and growing both nationally and internationally (China outlook, 2015). However, the innovative expansion of telecommunication sector needs internal motivation of employees that may be affected by numbers of factors such as organizational justice and knowledge sharing level of the employees. Therefore, the current study intends to enhance the understanding about employee innovative work behavior (EIWB) by examining the impact of organizational justice and knowledge sharing on employee innovative work behavior. Moreover, it investigates the mediating role of knowledge sharing between organizational justice and employee innovative work behavior. This study contributes to the body of knowledge both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it is the first attempt to include two new dimensions of organizational justice (temporal and spatial justice) into the model of organizational justice. Second, it investigates the combine impact of these five organizational justice forms on the innovative work behavior of employees working in Chinese telecommunication sector. Third, it attempts to study the impact of knowledge sharing on the innovative work behavior. Fourth, it provides a mediation analysis, where knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between organizational justice and employee innovative work behavior. Finally, it provides some practical and managerial implications, study limitations and future research suggestions.

Literature review

Organizational justice (OJ)

Organizational literature provides considerable attention to the phenomenon of organizational justice. It suggests that in the creation of organizational culture, organizational justice plays an important role in shaping the behavior of organizational members (Ouyang et al., 2015). The notion of fairness is the foundation of Equity Theory that has been widely applied in organizational behavior field (Chen et al., 2015). The concept of organizational justice is based on Equity Theory which is extracted from the concept

of justice or fairness. Organizational justice is mainly defined as the employees' perceptions about the degree of fairness with which they are treated by organizational authorities (Whitman, Caleo, Carpenter, Horner, & Bernerth, 2012). Theoretically, three forms of organizational justice are widely mentioned in organizational research literature namely distributive, procedural and interactional justice (Karkoulian et al., 2016). First, distributive justice is defined as the degree to which organizational leaders may distribute promotions or financial rewards among employees. It is primarily established on the pillars of Equity Theory (Adams, 1965). It relates to individuals' perceived fairness about the outcomes that they receive. It is the anticipation of individuals about the receiving outcomes that based on their work related efforts and organizational contributions (Rio-Lanza, Vazquez-Casielles, & Diaz-Martin, 2009). When assessing distributive justice, comparisons of inputs from employees (effort) and outcomes from organization (Salary, appreciation, performance appraisal etc.) are used as evaluation base (Whitman et al., 2012). Second, perceived fairness of individuals about all the procedures used while making employees' related decisions (Lin & Hsieh, 2010; Thibaut & Walker, 1975) is known as perceived organizational justice. It relates to those procedures that managers opt for distributing outcome and also reaction of employees towards the fairness of those particular procedures (Tyler, 1987). Third, interactional justice is known as the fairness of communication of decisions and organizational procedures (Bies & Moag, 1986; Gelens, Dries, Hofmans, & Pepermans, 2013). It focuses on fairness perception of individuals related to communication and interpersonal treatment that they receive from their organization (Ambrose, 2002). It defines their perception of the fair treatment of organizational authorities regarding decisions within organization (Palaologos, Papazekos, & Panayotopoulou, 2011). However, these three forms, due to not encompassing all justice area, are not enough explanation of the complex phenomenon of organizational justice. Therefore, literature proposes the need to explore further forms of organizational justice, such as temporal justice and spatial justice (Usmani & Jamal, 2013).

This study contributes to existing literature by including temporal and spatial justice in its theoretical framework. Although, research literature comprises of numerous studies related to organizational justice, however, most of these studies have focused on distributive, procedural and interactional justice forms of organizational justice. Nonetheless, for better understanding of the phenomenon, many researchers insisted to explore further forms of organizational justice (Colquitt, Conlon, Wesson, Porter, & Ng, 2001). Therefore, to fill this gap in literature, two additional dimensions of organizational justice namely temporal justice and spatial justice are also included in theoretical framework of present study (Usmani & Jamal, 2013). Temporal justice stands on the foundation of Social Justice Theory. Temporal justice is defined as “having discretionary control over one's own time” (Goodin, 2010). It is a matter of how much discretionary power one has over his or her time (Akram, Haider, & Feng, 2016; Usmani & Jamal, 2013). Having plenty of time suggests that a person have more choices about how he/she can spend his/her time and fewer constraints in utilizing that time freely. This provides individuals with the sense of unique fairness related to their personal time and job related time. Its uniqueness is argued because time in itself is a resource and therefore, it should not be considered as a part of distributive justice rather should be taken as separate form of organizational justice (Usmani & Jamal, 2013). It may have its own implications for individuals in the organizations. Finally, spatial justice is defined as “having to do with space” (Hawker, 2006; Usmani & Jamal, 2013), it is a” focused and deliberate emphasis on the geographical and spatial aspects of the justice” (Usmani & Jamal, 2013) and it the perception related to “appropriateness of distance” and it encompasses

“resource distance” and also “Budget allocation discrimination” among organizational masses including different branches.

Knowledge sharing (KS)

More recently, the dependency of businesses has increased on their knowledge asset that comes in the form of their employees (Safa & Solms, 2016). Currently, businesses and nations are depending on the competitive knowledge that helps them to prosper and survive (Lin, 2007; Yesil & Dereli, 2013). Today, the economy has become more knowledge based; therefore, knowledge is referred as a basic element of competition, survival and growth for organizations and even for nations (Lin, 2007; Xinyan & Xin, 2006). Organizations, whether large or small, might gain a competitive advantage on the basis of the expertise, skills and integrated knowledge of their employees and use them in their daily business practices (Hu, Horng, & Sun, 2009). Practically, not only sharing the knowledge but also converting it into practice is the norm today. Moreover, organizations are playing the role of “knowledge-integrating institutions”. This integration of knowledge from different people and groups takes place in the process of producing goods as well as services (Ibragimova, Ryan, Windsor, & Prybutok, 2012). According to Xinyan and Xin (2006), knowledge sharing is the significant method to obtain and create knowledge in the work place. It is the core element of knowledge management (Park, Son, Lee, & Yun, 2009) and for successful knowledge management initiatives; knowledge sharing plays crucial role (Wang & Noe, 2010).

Therefore, it suggests that when used in daily organizational activities, knowledge serves the role of a competitive advantage for that organization. Knowledge is defined as the “information processed by individuals including ideas, facts, expertise and judgments relevant for individual, team, and organizational performance” (Alavi & Leidner, 2001; Bartol & Srivastava, 2002; Wang & Noe, 2010). On the other hand, knowledge sharing is known as the “provision of task information and know-how to help others and to collaborate with others to solve problems, develop new ideas or implementing policies or procedures” (Cummings, 2004). According to Grant (1996), knowledge sharing is the content and it captures the bi-directionality and the frequency of knowledge flow among co-workers. According to Kong, Goh and Sandhu (2014), knowledge sharing is different from knowledge exchange (knowledge sharing and knowledge seeking) and knowledge transfer (knowledge sharing by the source of knowledge and acquisition and application by the knowledge recipient). Knowledge sharing is multi-directional process that involves donor and collector of knowledge. Therefore, it is not only collecting the knowledge but also donating the knowledge to others. In present study, knowledge sharing is defined as knowledge donating and knowledge collecting. Knowledge donating is defined as “the communication based upon a person's own wish to transfer his/her intellectual capital”, whereas, knowledge collecting is known as “an attempt to persuade other individuals to share their intellectual capital or what they know” (van den Hooff & De Ridder, 2004). These both processes are distinct and active processes in nature as knowledge donating is engaged in active communication with others in order to transfer knowledge, whereas; knowledge collecting is consulting others for the purpose of encouraging them to share their intellectual capital (Alhady, Idris, Sawal, Azmi, & Zakaria, 2011; Yesil & Dereli, 2013). According to Alhady et al. (2011) the organization that supports its employees for contributing knowledge (within groups and organizations) is expected to create new and better ideas and encourage new business opportunities, hence enabling organizational innovation activities.

Employee innovative work behavior (EIWB)

According to Janssen (2004), highly competitive environment requires innovation as it can lift the competitiveness at all levels (individual, group and organizational levels). Innovation is defined as “a process through which economic or social value is extracted from knowledge. It happens through the creation, diffusion and transformation of knowledge to produce new or significantly improved products or processes that are then place to use by society” (Raykov, 2014). Innovative work behavior, on the other hand, is defined as “intentional development, introduction and application of new ideas inside a job role, group or organization for suitable role of the group or organizational performance (Momeni, Ebrahimpour, & Ajirloo, 2014). Another definition of innovative work behavior is provided as “an intentional generation, promotion and realization of novel ideas in the workplace” (Janssen, 2000; Scott & Bruce, 1994; West & Farr, 1989). This definition presents three basic functional elements of innovative work behavior namely creation, promotion and implementation of novel ideas that benefit the organizations (Janssen, 2000, 2004; Scott & Bruce, 1994; Yuan & Woodman, 2010). Idea generation stage may include all those considerations that aimed at refining new products, organizational practices and services. This stage is greatly affected by the motivation level of employees. Idea promotion stage provides strength to those generated ideas and strives to remove organizational resistance and barriers to bring change (Shane, 1994). This stage requires stronger organizational support and collaboration. Finally, the idea realization stage helps in bringing the generated and promoted ideas into practical reality and results into the development of new products, services and job procedures (Janssen, 2000). Many studies have suggested that in rapidly changing world employee innovative work behavior serves as a sustainable competitive advantage for organizations that provides the firms with long term survival and success (Abstein & Spieth, 2014). This indicates a continuous, dedicated and sincere effort on the behalf of organizational employees and the maintenance of such dedicated efforts need special attention of organizational management (Agarwal, 2014). In fact, EIWB is prone to number of organizational factors such as organizational justice and knowledge sharing. Such factors may enhance or reduce EIWB.

The relationship between organizational justice, knowledge sharing and employee innovative work behavior

Raykov (2014) stated that innovative work behavior is the predetermining factor for organizational survival and competitiveness in global economy. Employee innovative work behavior is a personal driven motivational behavior (Shih & Sustanto, 2011), therefore, it is expected that organizational justice, if present, may become an element of this motivational process that affects innovative work behavior (Pieterse, van Knippenberg, Schippers, & Stam, 2009). It can be argued that organizational justice is an important motivational factor that directs employees to demonstrate a particular behavior or not (Kerwin, Jordan, & Turner, 2015). The review of literature suggested that when employees perceive they are not treated fairly by their organization, their conscious obligation towards organization is affected negatively and their performance and positive attitude towards work tends to decline (Silva & Caetano, 2014). Number of studies investigated organizational justice impact on the innovation and innovative work behavior (Dundar & Tabancali, 2012; Silva & Caetano, 2014). However, a comprehensive organizational justice model was lacking. Additionally, the mediating role of knowledge sharing between organizational justice and EIWB is not studied previously. Janssen (2004) examined the moderating role of perceived distributive and

procedural justice between the relationship of innovative work behavior and stress. He found a positive relationship between innovative work behavior and stress when the level of perceived distributive justice and perceived procedural justice were low. Recently, [Momeni et al. \(2014\)](#) investigated the effect of inferential organizational justice on innovative work behavior by using four factor model of organizational justice. They found a strong correlation between distributive, procedural, interpersonal, informational justice and innovative work behavior. However, temporal justice and spatial justice were not a part of their analysis. Additionally, [Almansour and Minai \(2012\)](#) explored the relationship between organizational justice and innovative work behavior in Jordan's government sector. They found that only interactional justice have a direct and significant relationship with employee innovative work behavior, whereas, distributive and procedural justice established insignificant relationship with EIWB. Further, [Kim and Lee \(2013\)](#) found the effect of organizational justice (3 factor model) on the organizational commitment and innovative work behavior in virtual organizations. They suggested a direct and significant relationship between organizational justice and innovative work behavior. They authors also found a significant mediating effect of organizational commitment between organizational justice and EIWB.

Previous studies suggested that beside organizational justice, knowledge sharing has also been a strong contributor in employee innovative work behavior ([Kuo, Kuo, & Ho, 2014](#); [Lu, Lin, & Leung, 2012](#)). Knowledge, being the most important organizational resource, allows the novel organizational results such as innovation ([Kamasak & Bulutlar, 2010](#); [Kogut & Zander, 1996](#); [Smith, Collins, & Clark, 2005](#)). Knowledge is referred as the main building block for the innovation process in organizational literature. Number of studies has shown that knowledge management is crucial for improving organizational performance (e.g. [Choi, Poon, & Davis, 2008](#); [Perez-Arostegui, Benitez-Amado, & Tamayo-Torres, 2012](#)) and the knowledge sharing and innovativeness of workers in the organization ([Kuo et al., 2014](#)). An excellent knowledge management system requires free knowledge sharing in the form of donating and collecting knowledge. Therefore, knowledge sharing not only allows employees to pass the knowledge to other workers but it also enables others to obtain valuable knowledge ([Kuo et al., 2014](#)), that facilitate in the generating, promoting and implementing novel ideas. Knowledge sharing is suggested to help individuals to expand their individual knowledge range and increase their problem solving ability and work output quickly ([Hu et al., 2009](#)). Positive energy, in the form of knowledge sharing, decreases the negative effects of bad work environment and leads to innovative work behavior ([Clercq, Dimov, & Belausteguigoitia, 2014](#)). Therefore, in a knowledge intensive era; knowledge sharing is crucial learning strategy for higher innovative performance ([Lu et al., 2012](#)). Review of the literature suggested that those employees who are having higher education and knowledge, they have the ability to directly influence the organizational capacity for implementing innovation ([Evans & Waite, 2010](#); [Raykov, 2014](#)). However, the question that what role does the knowledge sharing plays in generating innovative work behavior is still an under explored phenomena.

This is particularly true for the emerging Asian economies like China that is focusing heavily on service industry growth through innovation. [Lu et al. \(2012\)](#) investigated the effects of learning goal orientation on individual innovative work performance with knowledge sharing as the mediator in a survey from 248 employees and their supervisors from diverse industries in China. They found a positive significant effect of learning goal orientation and a significant mediating role of knowledge sharing. Focusing on knowledge donating and knowledge sharing, [Kamasak and Bulutlar \(2010\)](#) explored the effects of knowledge sharing on innovation. Using

multiple regression analysis, they found positive and significant effect of knowledge collecting on all types of innovation; however, knowledge donating was found to have no effect on exploratory innovation. For current study, researchers considered knowledge sharing as a combination of knowledge donating and knowledge collecting.

Although knowledge sharing have many benefits, people are generally found reluctant to share their knowledge easily ([Lu et al., 2012](#)). One potential reason of such reluctance can be perceived organizational injustice. When employees feel that they are not treated fairly by their organizations, lack of trust arises between organization and its members. Therefore, employees become reluctant to share their knowledge with other members of the organization, ultimately affecting the innovative activities within organization. According to [Lu et al. \(2012\)](#), as compared to general or routine performance or work behavior, innovative work behavior is more difficult due to three reasons. First, current practices do not prescribe the methods or procedures involved in innovative performance, as organization does not provide any specific guideline for generating, promoting and realizing new ideas ([Janssen, 2004](#)). Second, innovative initiatives may raise criticism by those who resist change and are conservative ([Lu et al., 2012](#)). Third, innovative behavior brings a chance of failure with it and therefore, it is considered risky. This suggests that innovative work behavior is heavily dependent on the cooperation and support from co-workers and management in terms of knowledge and fair treatment. The fair treatment is required in the form of distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice respectively. In other words, if employees perceive that they are treated fairly, in terms of outcome, procedures, interactional communications about decision making, time and resources, they are expected to be more encouraged to depict innovative work behavior in their organizations. For freely generating, promoting and finally realizing innovative ideas, innovative work behavior requires acknowledgement and appreciation of the actions taken by innovative employees. Additionally, knowledge sharing is key to success for employees at each and every stage of innovative work behavior. When employees are able to freely share knowledge by donating as well as collecting it from other co-workers in their organization, they are more motivated to generate, share, promote and implement their innovative ideas. This is true for those employees who receive fair treatment and can easily collect and donate knowledge, are more attached to their organizations psychologically and tends to contribute in achieving organizational goals more effectively through better performance and work behaviors ([Pignata, Winefield, Provis, & Boyd, 2016](#); [Somech & Drach-Zahavy, 2004](#)).

A more logical and theoretical base for the propositions of current study is provided by Social Exchange Theory. Social Exchange Theory proposed by [Blau \(1964\)](#) suggested that generally individuals seek to reciprocate to those who provide them some benefit. This kind of reciprocation creates discretionary obligation on their behalf to respond positively and provide back something more valuable in response ([Saks, 2006](#)). This reciprocal behavior occurs in work settings where employees perceive fair treatment (in the form of distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice) from their organization and thus they tend to show better work behavior (such as innovative work behavior) in return ([Pignata et al., 2016](#)). The effect of positive perceptions about distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice on employee innovative work behavior is mediated by incorporating knowledge sharing as a mediator. On the basis of the above literature, research gap and arguments following hypotheses are generated and Fig. 1 presents the diagrammatic representation.

H1: Positive perceptions of employees about organizational justice effects EIWB positively and significantly.

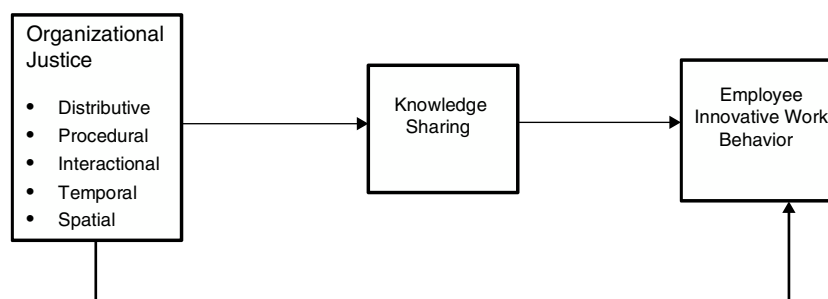


Fig. 1. Theoretical framework.

H2: Positive perceptions of employees about organizational justice effects knowledge sharing positively and significantly.

H3: knowledge sharing among co-workers effects EIWB positively and significantly.

H4: Knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between organizational justice and EIWB.

Methodology

Procedure and participants

In order to find out the relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study, employees working in the Shanghai telecommunication sector of China were requested to fill up the questionnaire. Due to the non-accessibility to all employees' data bases, convenient sampling technique was used to collect the data from these employees. In total 450 questionnaires were distributed among employees with clear instructions about how to fill up the questionnaire. However, final collection of the questionnaires resulted in the generation of 345 useable questionnaires for testing the hypotheses of current study. This provides the researchers with an acceptable percentage (77%) of the questionnaires to apply statistical tests on this data. Out of 345 respondents, 184 were male and 161 were female respondents. The age range of these participants was from 18 years to 50 years or above. Initial screening of the data also suggested that most of these employees were having a work experience of 5 years to 15 years.

Questionnaire design

In order to validate the propositions made in this research study, a five point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree) was developed. Three dimensions of organizational justice, i.e. distributive, procedural and interactional justice items were adapted from the scale of Al-Zu'bi (2010). These three dimensions comprises of 5, 5 and 9 items respectively. Additionally, two dimensions of organizational justice, temporal and spatial justice were adapted from Usmani and Jamal (2013). These dimensions comprise of 4 and 3 items respectively. Overall Alpha reliability of organizational justice scale was reported as .872 by Usmani and Jamal (2013). Further, based on Van den Hooft and Van Weenen (2004), knowledge sharing was measured by adapting the scale of Lin (2007). Knowledge donating with three items reported an Alpha reliability of 0.78, while, knowledge collecting with four items and Alpha reliability of 0.80 in previous studies (Goh & Sandhu, 2014; Lin, 2007; Yesil & Dereli, 2013). For measuring employee innovative work behavior, a 9 item validated scale adapted from Janssen (2000). Janssen (2000) reported an Alpha value of 0.94 in his study. The final questionnaire for present study comprised of 42 items. For maximizing the response rate and for the better understanding of Chinese respondents, this questionnaire was translated into Chinese language.

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics (n = 345).

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Distributive Justice	1	4	3.55	.499
Procedural Justice	1	4	3.23	.474
Interactional Justice	1	5	4.12	.676
Temporal Justice	1	5	4.08	.624
Spatial Justice	1	4	3.70	.526
Knowledge Sharing	1	5	4.06	.531
Employee Innovative Work Behavior	1	5	4.34	.586

Results and analysis

Descriptive analysis

In order to analyze the nature of the data and variables, descriptive statistics were conducted. Table 1 presents the values of minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation from these analyses.

Common method Bias test

According to Bagozzi and Yi (1991), common method biasness is the "variance that is attributed to the measurement method rather than to the construct of interest". Being a potential validity threat for research findings (Jones, 2009), it is important to test for common method biasness prior to testing hypotheses of the study. Therefore, researchers tested common method biasness through Harman's single factor test method (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee, & Podsakoff, 2003). This test provides the evidence that the data of present study is free from common method bias. The total variance explained by one factor loading is 47%, which is less than the 50% (Podsakoff et al., 2003).

Content and face validity

Content and face validity was ensured by translating the questionnaire into the language that the respondents can understand and interpret clearly. For an accurate translation, back translation method was used. Respondents were guided with clear instructions to provide their response to questionnaires. Additionally, the use of double barreled questions, and confusing or unfamiliar terms was also avoided in the self-administered questionnaire of present study. All these cautions are very important for ensuring the face and content validity of any instrument used in research studies (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, & Podsakoff, 2012). It is also important that respondents should be ensured about the anonymity of their responses; therefore, researchers guaranteed complete anonymity to respondents.

Table 2

Pearson product Moment Correlation Analysis of the variables of study (n = 345).

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Distributive Justice	1	.666**	.661**	.585**	.682**	.665**	.801**
2. Procedural Justice	–	1	.742**	.673**	.725**	.706**	.832**
3. Interactional Justice	–	–	1	.655**	.694**	.708**	.816**
4. Temporal Justice	–	–	–	1	.719**	.719**	.807**
5. Spatial Justice	–	–	–	–	1	.699**	.819**
6. Know-Sharing	–	–	–	–	–	1	.811**
7. EIWB	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

**Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*Correlation is significant at 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Convergent validity

Correlation analysis explains the convergent validity of any study. Therefore, the strength and the nature of the relationship between independent, dependent and mediating variables of the study were assessed through correlation analysis. Results from Pearson Product Moment correlation are provided in Table 2. Correlation analysis suggested a strong and positive correlation between all variables of the study at $p=0.01$ significant level. Distributive justice is positively and strongly related to knowledge sharing ($r=.655^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$) and employee innovative work behavior ($r=.801^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$). Procedural justice is positively and strongly related to knowledge sharing ($r=.706^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$) and employee innovative work behavior ($r=.832^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$). Interactional justice is positively and strongly related to knowledge sharing ($r=.706^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$) and employee innovative work behavior ($r=.816^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$). Temporal justice is positively and strongly related to knowledge sharing ($r=.719^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$) and employee innovative work behavior ($r=.801^{***}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$), and finally spatial justice is also positively and strongly correlated with knowledge sharing ($r=.699^{**}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$), and employee innovative work behavior ($r=.819^{**}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$). Further, knowledge sharing indicated a positive and strong correlation with employee innovative work behavior ($r=.811^{**}$, $n=345$, $p<0.00$). Beside independent, dependent and mediating variables, all independent variables were also positively and moderately correlated with each other.

Discriminant validity

In Table 3, additional information about the convergent validity is reported along with discriminant validity. Convergent validity is evident from all values of average variance explained (AVE) above than 0.5. Inter-item reliability is evident from composite reliability (CR) values above than 0.7. Additionally, the square root of average variance explained is greater than any inter-factor correlation present in Table 3. This suggests awesome discriminant validity of study results (Fornell & Larcker, 1981).

Construct validity—Exploratory factor analysis (EFA)

The construct validity is tested through exploratory factor analysis in IBM SPSS 21. For factor extraction, Maximum Likelihood Method was applied that resulted in the generation of 7 factors. Further observation of the EFA results indicated that Kaiser–Myer–Olkin value of .964 was greater than the minimum suggested value of 0.6 (Kaiser, 1974), Bartlett's Test of sphericity was significant at 0.000 p value (Bartlett, 1954) and finally 7 extracted factors have the Eigen values greater than 1. A cumulative variance explained was 66.047% with loadings above 0.3 (Pallant, 2013). Table 4 presents results of pattern matrix from EFA.

Reliability analysis

Although researchers adapted previously validated and reliable scales for present study, however, the revalidation for the reliability of these scales was very important. Therefore, Cronbach's Alpha reliability test was conducted using IBM SPSS. Table 5 provides the Alpha reliability values for distributive, procedural interactional, temporal and spatial justice and knowledge sharing and EIWB. All measures resulted in higher Cronbach's Alpha reliability and authenticate the previous reliability claims of researchers. The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.6 or higher is considered as a reliability proof for scale and suggests its acceptability for use in study (Pallant, 2013). Since the Alpha values of present study measures are all higher than 0.6, they were found reliable to test the hypotheses of this study.

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)—Measurement model of the study

The purpose of the CFA model is to explain the relationship between latent variables and measured variables (Byrne, 2012). Keeping this purpose in mind, researchers conducted CFA by using 7 loaded factors of distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice, knowledge sharing and employee innovative work behavior with 42 finally loaded items. For a better authentication of the study model, this test is explained with a combination of model fit indices including Chi-Square test, root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), comparative fit index (CFI) and standardized root mean square of residual (SRMR). These particular measurement indices were focused due to their superiority over other fit indices. These indices are insensitive to sample size and misleading parameter estimates (Kline, 2005). Goodness of fit indices of the final model is provided in Table 6 and CFA model is depicted in Fig. 2. The CFA results indicate that the data fits the measurement model very well. The value of CMIN/df is 1.86 that lies under the threshold of 2. Further, the comparative fit index (CFI) value is 0.943, which is higher than the suggested value of 0.9 (Hu & Bentler, 1999), indicating an excellent model fit. Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) provides a value of .050 that is lower than 0.07 threshold (Steiger, 1990). Additionally, the standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) is .0513 that is lower than the suggested threshold value of 0.08 (Hu & Bentler, 1999). Hence, these good fit values of measurement model provide the basis for testing the hypotheses of this study in next section.

Structural equation modeling (SEM)

Direct effects

For testing the hypotheses of this study, SEM analysis was conducted by using Amos 21. Regression path values, standardized regression weights, critical ratios (C.R), standard errors (S.E), probability values (p) and acceptance/rejection of the hypotheses are

Table 3

Discriminant validity for the variables of the study (n = 345).

Study Variables	CR	AVE	MSV	ASV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.TEMPJUSTICE	0.924	0.666	0.566	0.411	0.816						
2.INTJUSTICE	0.969	0.697	0.602	0.450	0.609	0.835					
3.KNWHARING	0.964	0.631	0.585	0.450	0.666	0.671	0.794				
4.DISTJUSTICE	0.947	0.639	0.563	0.394	0.531	0.619	0.617	0.800			
5.PROJUSTICE	0.941	0.648	0.602	0.448	0.612	0.694	0.654	0.609	0.805		
6.EINWB	0.954	0.567	0.423	0.582	0.752	0.776	0.765	0.750	0.776	0.753	
7.SPATJUSTICE	0.922	0.691	0.575	0.442	0.654	0.644	0.643	0.621	0.658	0.758	0.832

Table 4

Pattern Matrix for 7 extracted variables of the study (345).

	Factor						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DJ3			.704				
DJ4			.779				
DJ1			.826				
DJ2			.948				
DJ5			.565				
PJ4				.657			
PJ3				.828			
PJ2				.663			
PJ5				.834			
PJ6				.720			
IJ4	.850						
IJ7	.658						
IJ6	.751						
IJ3	.720						
IJ8	.925						
IJ9	.844						
IJ2	.872						
IJ1	.874						
IJ5	.800						
TJ12						.918	
TJ7						.858	
TJ6						.644	
TJ5						.700	
SJ1							.698
SJ5							.842
SJ3							.778
KS1		.887					
KS2		.881					
KS3		.856					
KS4		.660					
KS5		.701					
KS6		.532					
KS7		.614					
IWB1					.624		
IWB2					.472		
IWB3					.740		
IWB4					.500		
IWB5					.488		
IWB6					.571		
IWB7					.494		
IWB8					.837		
IWB9					.769		

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.

Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.

Table 5

Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis (n = 345).

Sr.No	Study Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha reliability
1	Distributive Justice	5	.897
2	Procedural justice	5	.906
3	Interactional justice	9	.954
4	Temporal justice	4	.885
5	Spatial justice	3	.869
6	Knowledge sharing	7	.921
7	Employee innovative work behavior	9	.922

Table 6

CFA model fit indices.

Indices	Final measurement model
$\chi^2(df)$	1471.508 (791) ***
CMIN/df	1.860
p-value	.000
CFI	0.943
RMSEA (P-close)	.050 (.0493)
SRMR	.0401

Source: Authors' estimation.

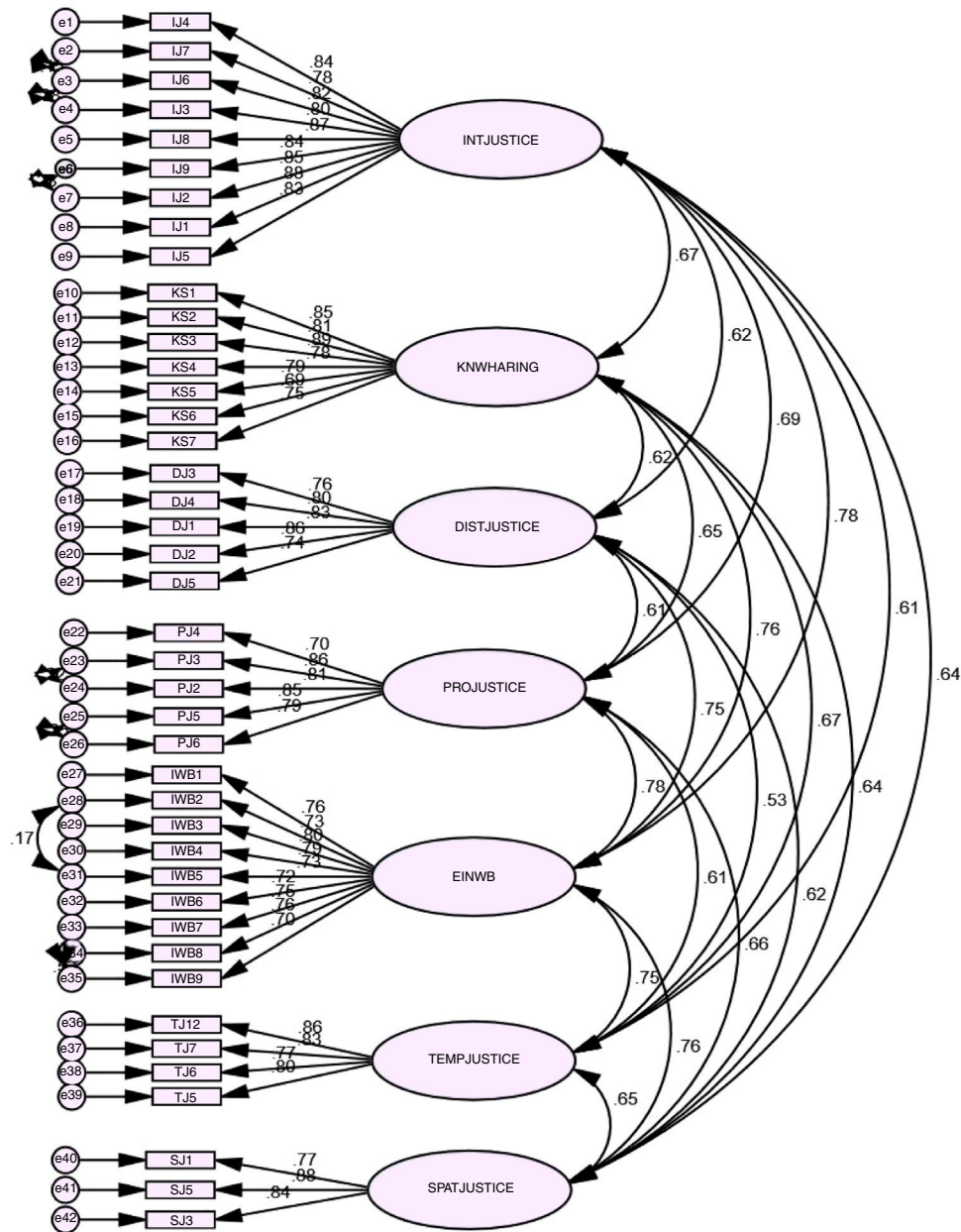


Fig. 2. CFA model.

Table 7
SEM Direct Effects.

Hypothesis	Hypothesis Path	Path coefficient	S.E.	C.R.	p-Value	Final Remarks
H1	KS ← DJ	.170	.065	2.847	.004	Supported
H2	KS ← PJ	.145	.062	2.210	.027	Supported
H3	KS ← IJ	.224	.047	3.477	***	Supported
H4	KS ← TJ	.270	.055	4.315	***	Supported
H5	KS ← SJ	.122	.059	1.777	.076	Supported
H6	EINWB ← DJ	.224	.057	4.719	***	Supported
H7	EINWB ← PJ	.197	.053	3.880	***	Supported
H8	EINWB ← IJ	.184	.040	3.694	***	Supported
H9	EINWB ← TJ	.217	.048	4.339	***	supported
H10	EINWB ← SJ	.140	.050	2.673	.008	Supported
H11	EINWB ← KS	.135	.056	2.680	.007	Supported

Source: Authors' estimations.

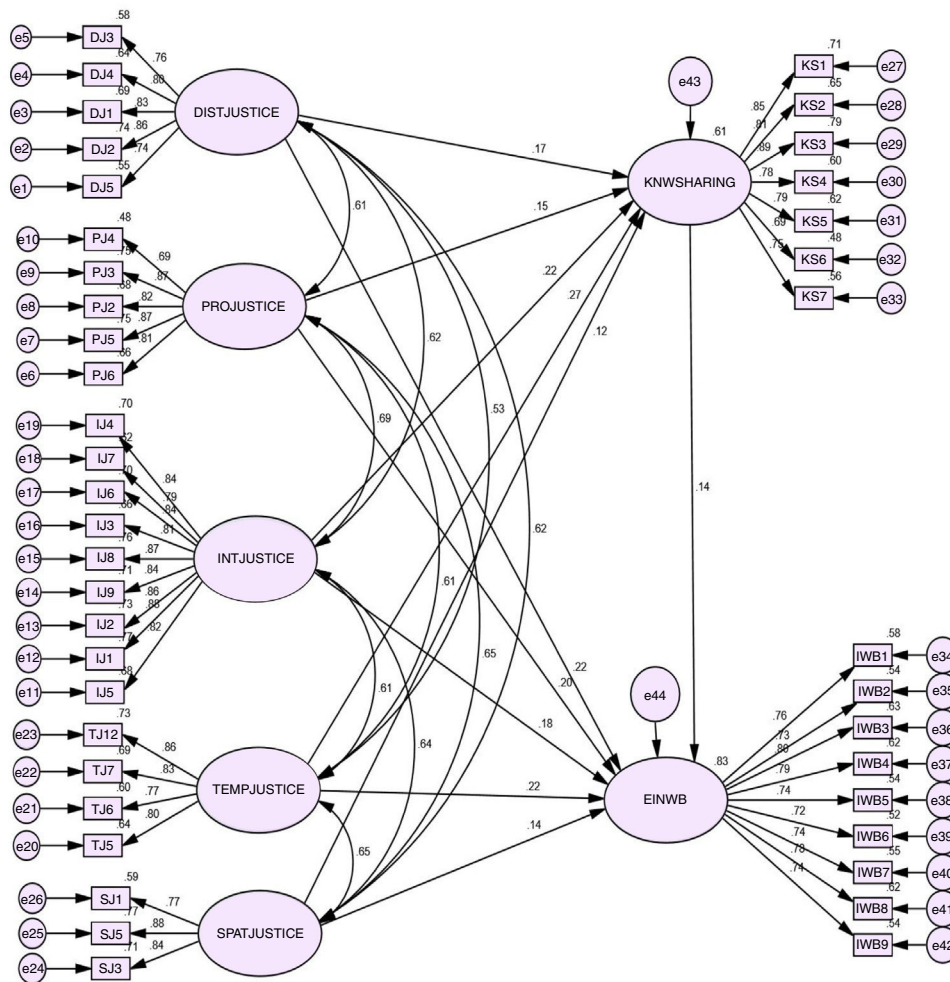


Fig. 3. Latent factor model.

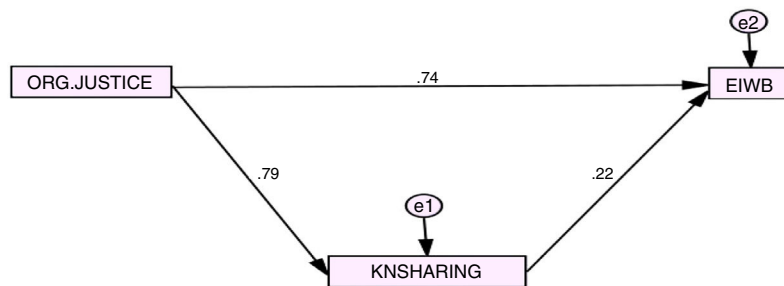


Fig. 4. Final path analysis.

provided in Table 7. Final SEM model is provided in Fig. 3. SEM results suggested a significant and positive effect of distributive ($\beta = .170$; $p < 0.004$), procedural ($\beta = .145$; $p < 0.027$), interactional ($\beta = .224$; $p < 0.000$), temporal ($\beta = .27$; $p < 0.000$) and spatial justice ($\beta = .122$; $p < 0.076$) on knowledge sharing. The positive and significant effect of distributive ($\beta = .224$; $p < 0.000$), procedural ($\beta = .197$; $p < 0.000$), interactional ($\beta = .184$; $p < 0.013$), temporal ($\beta = .217$; $p < 0.000$) and spatial justice ($\beta = .140$; $p < 0.008$) on employee innovative work behavior is also evident from the results of the SEM. Knowledge sharing also found effecting employee innovative work behavior positively and significantly ($\beta = .135$; $p < 0.007$). R^2 is .83 for the final model that suggests, overall a very good fit (Fig. 4).

Mediation effects of knowledge sharing

For testing the mediation effects of knowledge sharing, the bootstrapping technique was used in AMOS 21. According to Preacher and Hayes (2008) bootstrapping is “a nonparametric resampling procedure and it does not impose the assumption of normality of the sampling distribution. It is an intensive computational method that involves repeatedly sampling from the data set and estimate the indirect effect in each resampled data set. This repeatness occurs thousands times and results in an empirical approximation of the sampling distribution of ab is built and used to construct confidence intervals for the indirect effect”. In present study, bootstrapping was done by taking 2000 resamples and 90% confi-

Table 8
SEM Hypotheses Testing: Direct Effects.

Hypothesis	Hypothesis Path	Path coefficient	S.E.	C.R.	p-Value	Final Remarks
H1	EIWB ←ORG.JUSTICE	.787	.034	22.968	***	Supported
H2	KS←ORG.JUSTICE	.759	.032	23.935	***	Supported
H3	EIWB ←KS	.247	.036	6.920	***	Supported

Source: Authors' estimations.

Table 9
Mediation analysis DOJ, POJ, IOJ, TOJ, SOJ, KS & EIWB.

Regression path	Indirect estimate	S.E	Bias	Lower bound	Upper bound	p-value	Final remarks
EINWB ←KS ←DJ	.028	.018	-.001	.007	.075	.017	Mediation
EINWB ←KS ←PJ	.020	.016	.001	.003	.061	.036	Mediation
EINWB ←KS ←IJ	.024	.016	.000	.007	.066	.018	Mediation
EINWB ←KS ←TJ	.035	.022	.000	.010	.088	.017	Mediation
EINWB ←KS ←SJ	.016	.015	-.004	.000	.058	.099	No mediation

Source: Authors' estimation.

Table 10
Mediation analysis OJ, KS & EIWB.

Hypotheses	Hypotheses path	Indirect estimate	S.E	Bias	Lower bound	Upper bound	p-value	Final remarks
H4	EINWB ←KS ←OJ	.187	.036	-.004	.136	.254	.000	Accepted

Source: Authors' estimation.

dence interval level (Mackinnon, Lockwood, & Williams, 2004). The results supported mediation role of knowledge sharing between distributive, procedural, interactional and temporal justice and employee innovative work behavior. However, it was found that knowledge sharing does not mediate between spatial justice and EIWB. Details of mediation analysis are provided in Table 9. Overall, it was found that knowledge sharing mediates between organizational justice and employee innovative work behavior. The results of main hypothesis about mediation are provided in Table 10.

Discussions

The intention to conduct this study was to find out the impact of five forms of organizational justice on the innovative work behavior of employees working in the Chinese telecommunication sector. The main hypotheses of the study were “positive perceptions of employees about organizational justice effects EIWB positively and significantly” (H1), “positive perceptions of employees about organizational justice effects knowledge sharing positively and significantly” (H2), “knowledge sharing among co-workers effects EIWB positively and significantly” (H3), and “knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between organizational justice and EIWB (H4)”. It was also intended to test for the mediating role of knowledge sharing between distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice and innovative work behavior. The CFA model provided a very good model fit for proposed model. Further, the hypotheses of this study were tested by using structural equation modeling. The results of structural equation modeling justified that if employees have a positive perception about distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice; they will tend to display more positive work behavior and will be more involved in generating new ideas, discussing those ideas to peers and materializing them by practically implementing them in the organization. This supports the claims of previous researchers (Almansour & Minai, 2012; Janssen, 2000; 2004; Kim & Lee, 2013; Momeni et al., 2014). This study suggests that around 23% of the variation in employee innovative work behavior is resulted due to the distributive justice. While temporal justice explains around 22%

variance in employee innovative work behavior, procedural, interactional and spatial justice explained 20%, 18.4% and 14% variance in employee innovative work behavior respectively. The highest impact of distributive justice and temporal justice explains that for Chinese employees, it's more important to have fairness in distribution of financial and other work related rewards following with temporal fairness to have more discretionary control over one's own time. Further, procedural justice and interactional justice also have a fair contribution in the innovative work behavior of such employees. This indicates that fairness of procedures used in organizational decision making and fairness of communicating these decisions effectively in organization are important contributor in the employee innovative work behavior. However, as compare to distributive, procedural, interactional and temporal justice, spatial justice was found a least contributor but still a significant variable that brings variation in employee innovative work behavior. Further, the results suggested that temporal justice results in highest variation in knowledge sharing with 27%, following with interactional, distributive, procedural and spatial justice with 22.4%, 17%, 14.5% and 12.2% respectively, confirming with previous researchers (Kamasak & Bulutlar, 2010; Lu et al., 2012). Additionally, knowledge sharing contributed 13.5% variance in the employee innovative work behavior (Kamasak & Bulutlar, 2010). All these regression paths were significant and therefore, provide bases to test mediation between independent and dependent variables the results are provided in Table 8. Mediation paths from distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice to knowledge sharing and then to employee innovative work behavior suggested that knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between distributive, procedural, interactional and temporal justice and employee innovative work behavior. However, these results do not provide the evidence for the proposition that knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between spatial justice and employee innovative work behavior. Finally, for testing the main hypotheses of the study, the model provided a significant impact of organizational justice on EIWB. The overall effect of organizational justice on EIWB is 78.7% at p value of 0.000, therefore, H1 is accepted. Organizational justice was found having a positive and significant impact on the KS with 75.9% with p-value of 0.000, leading to the acceptance of H2 of the

study. Further, with 24.7% and at p-value of 0.000, knowledge sharing has also implied a significant and positive impact on the EIWB, hence directing for the acceptance of H3 of this study. Lastly, with a value of 18.7% and at p level 0.00, knowledge sharing mediated the relationship between organizational justice and EIWB, thus H4 is also accepted.

Conclusion

On the basis of literature review, this study proposed that positive perception of the employee about distributive, procedural, interactional, temporal and spatial justice contribute positively in the employee innovative work behavior. Overall, organizational justice implied a positive and significant impact on the employee innovative work behavior. Due to the collectivist social system, and importance of families, work units and tribes, the need to recognize the importance of organizational justice in generating innovative work behavior is particularly important for eastern countries (Usmani & Jamal, 2013). Moreover, it was also proposed that knowledge sharing mediates the relationship between organizational justice and employee innovative work behavior. The results have also supported this proposition. It is suggested in this study that not only the existing forms of organizational justice are important but also some new and untapped organizational justice forms are worth investigating. Further, beside organizational justice, knowledge sharing plays a key role in generating innovative work behavior. It also mediates the relationship between distributive, procedural, interactional and temporal justice and employee innovative work behavior. Hence, the role of organizational justice and knowledge sharing in generating innovative work behavior of the employees should not be neglected and needs special attention.

Practical and managerial implications

This study has a number of practical and managerial implications. First of all it suggested the importance of studying and investigating the role of different forms of organizational justice in investigating employee innovative work behavior. Historically, only distributive, procedural and interactional organizational justice were considered important elements of organizational justice. This study highlights two relatively new but important forms of organizational justice and their role in generating employee innovative work behavior and knowledge sharing. Particularly, temporal justice was found a prominent contributor in knowledge sharing and employee innovative work behavior (along with distributive, interactional and procedural justice) in Chinese telecommunication industry. Therefore, this study suggests that managers should pay specific attention towards temporal justice along with distributive, procedural and interactional justice. The concept of temporal justice can be implemented efficiently when assigning projects and tasks and deciding work hours and when providing work deadlines to employees. This will help in stress management in employees and they will be more productive and innovative during work hours. This may help the Chinese organizations to increase the level of knowledge sharing among staff members and also improve their level of innovative work behavior. Providing employees with spatial justice, will ensure that employees don't waste their energy and time in accessing resources rather spend their time more efficiently. To reduce the sense of budgetary discrimination, resources should be allocated among employees, according to their needs throughout the organization, hence making the use more efficient. Next, this study suggests that knowledge sharing contributes in the innovative work behavior of organizational employees and it also mediates the effect of organizational justice on innovative work behavior; therefore, it is important

that knowledge sharing should be facilitated in the form of not only donating but also collecting knowledge. Knowledge sharing results in a cooperative and healthy work environment that generates innovative ideas and also facilitates effective implementation of those ideas. Management should encourage communication between employees on regular basis. Formal communication in the form of group discussions and informal communication in the form of socialization will facilitate effective knowledge sharing among organizational employees.

Study limitations and future research suggestions

This study is not free from some limitations. First, the sample was selected on convenience bases. Only those employees were included in this study who showed their consent to fill up the questionnaire. However, future studies may use some other forms of sample selection technique such as random probability sampling technique. Second, present study is referred as cross sectional study; therefore, this may limit its ability to inaugurate a certain causal relationship between all variables. Although, the researchers reinforced the directionality of this study in hypotheses through organizational justice, knowledge sharing and employee innovative work behavior theories, however, in future, longitudinal study is suggested for the better establishment of causal relationship between the variables of the study. It is also suggested that the role of these forms of organizational justice and knowledge sharing in generating employee innovative work behavior (particularly temporal and spatial justice) may further investigated in the context of other organizations. This investigation may encompass other Asian countries which are progressively developing.

Uncited references

Tabachnick and Fidell (2013); The Hofstede Centre (2016), Kanter (1998)

References

- Abstein, A., & Spieth, P. (2014). Exploring HRM meta-features that foster employees' innovative work behaviour in times of increasing work-life conflict. *Journal of Creativity and Innovation Management*, 23(2), 211–225.
- Adams, J. (1965). Inequity in social exchange. In L. Berkowitz (Ed.), *Advances in experimental social psychology* (pp. 267–299). New York: Academic Press.
- Agarwal, U. A. (2014). Linking justice, trust and innovative work behaviour to work engagement. *Personnel Review*, 43(1), 41–73.
- Akram, T., Haider, M. J., & Feng, Y. X. (2016). The effects of organizational justice on the innovative work behavior of employees: An empirical study from China. *Journal of Creativity and Business Innovation*, 2, 114–126.
- Almansour, Y. M., & Minai, M. S. (2012). The relationship between organizational justice components and innovative behavior in Arab society. Evidence from government department in Jordan. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research*, 12(1), 46–51.
- Alavi, M., & Leidner, D. E. (2001). Review: Knowledge management and knowledge management systems: Conceptual foundations and research issues. *MIS Quarterly*, 25(1), 107–136.
- Alhady, M., Idris, A., Sawal, M., Azmi, N., & Zakaria, Z. (2011). Knowledge sharing behavior and individual factors: A relationship study in the i-Class environment. In *Proceeding of the International Conference on Management and Artificial Intelligence*.
- Al-Zu'bi, H. A. (2010). A study of relationship between organizational justice and job satisfaction. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 5(12), 102–109. Retrieved from: <http://ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ijbm/article/view/8495>
- Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y. (1991). Multitrait-multimethod matrices in consumer research. *The Journal of Consumer Research*, 17, 426–439.
- Bartol, K. M., & Srivastava, A. (2002). Encouraging knowledge sharing: The role of organizational rewards systems. *Journal of Leadership and Organization Studies*, 9(1), 64–76.
- Bartlett, M. S. (1954). A note on the multiplying factors for various chi square approximations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 16(Series B), 296–298.
- Bessant, J. (2016). Book review, [Review of the book, China's next strategic advantage: From imitation to innovation, G. S. Yip & B. Mckern]. *International Journal of Innovation Management*, 20(8) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/S1363919616800025>. September, 28

- Bies, R., & Moag, J. (1986). *Interactional justice: Communication criteria of fairness*. In R. Lewicki, B. Sheppard, & M. Baxerman (Eds.), *Research on negotiations in organizations* (pp. 43–55). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.
- Blau, P. M. (Ed.). (1964). *Exchange and power in social life*. New York, NY: Wiley.
- Byrne, B. M. (2012). *Structural equation modeling with M plus: Basic concepts, applications, and programming*. Routledge.
- China outlook (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.kpmg.com/CN/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/Documents/China-Outlook-2015-201501-v1.pdf>.
- Choi, B., Poon, S. K., & Davis, J. G. (2008). Effects of knowledge management strategy on organizational performance: A complementarity theory-based approach. *Omega*, 36(2), 235–251.
- Chen, S. Y., Wu, W. C., Chang, C. S., Lin, C. T., Kung, J. Y., Weng, H. C., et al. (2015). Organizational justice, trust, and identification and their effects on organizational commitment in hospital nursing staff. *Journal of BMC Health Services Research*, 15(363) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12913-015-1016-8>
- Clercq, D. D., Dimov, D., & Belausteguigoitia, I. (2014). Perceptions of adverse work conditions and innovative behavior: The buffering roles of relational resources. *Journal of Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 515–542. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/etap.12121>
- Colquitt, J. A. (2001). On the dimensionality of organizational justice: A construct validation of measure. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86, 386–400.
- Colquitt, J. A., Conlon, D. E., Wesson, M. J., Porter, C., & Ng, K. Y. (2001). Justice at the millennium: A meta-analytic review of 25 years of organizational justice research. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86(3), 425–445.
- Cummings, J. (2004). Work groups, structural diversity and knowledge sharing in a global organization. *Management Science*, 50(3), 352–364.
- Dundar, T., & Tabancali, E. (2012). The relationship between organizational justice perceptions and job satisfaction levels. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral*, 46, 5777–5781. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.06.513>
- Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 18(1), 39–50.
- Gelens, J., Dries, N., Hofmans, J., & Pepermans, R. (2013). The role of perceived organizational justice in shaping the outcomes of talent management: A research agenda. *Human Resource Management Review*, 23(4), 341–353.
- Goh, S. K., & Sandhu, M. S. (2014). The influence of trust on knowledge donating and collecting: An examination of Malaysian Universities. *Journal of International Education Studies*, 7(2).
- Goodin, E. R. (2010). Temporal justice. *Journal of Social Policy*, 39(1), 1–16.
- Hawker, S. (2006). *Little oxford english dictionary* (9th ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hu, M. L. M., Horng, J. S., & Sun, Y. H. C. (2009). Hospitality teams: Knowledge sharing and service innovation performance. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 30(1), 41–50.
- Hu, L. T., & Bentler, P. M. (1999). Cutoff criteria for fit indexes in covariance structure analysis: Conventional criteria versus new alternatives. *Structural Equation Modeling A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 6(1), 1–55.
- Ibragimova, B., Ryan, S. D., Windsor, J. C., & Prybutok, V. R. (2012). Understanding the antecedents of knowledge sharing: An organizational justice perspective. *Informing Science: the International Journal of an Emerging Trans Discipline*, 15, 183–206.
- Jakopec, A., & Susanj, Z. (2014). Effects of (Mis)alignment between supervisory and organizational justice. *Journal of General Social Issues*, 4, 615–637. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5559/di.23.4.04>
- Janssen, O. (2000). Job demands, perceptions of effort-reward fairness and innovative work behaviour. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 73(3), 287–302.
- Janssen, O. (2004). How fairness perceptions make innovative behavior more or less stressful. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 25, 201–205. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/job.238>
- Jones, B. A. (2009). Minimizing method bias through programmatic research. *MIS Quarterly : Management Information Systems*, 33(3), 445–471.
- Kaiser, H. F. (1974). An index of factorial simplicity. *Psychometrika*, 39(1), 31–36.
- Kamasak, R., & Bulutlar, F. (2010). The influence of knowledge sharing on innovation. *European Business Review*, 22(3), 306–317. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/09555341011040994>
- Kanter, R. M. (1998). From spare change to real change. The social sector as beta site for business innovation. *Harvard Business Review*, 77(3), 122–132.
- Karkoulou, S., Assaker, G., & Hallak, R. (2016). An empirical study of 360-degree feedback, organizational justice, and firm sustainability. *Journal of Business Research*, 69, 1862–1867.
- Kerwin, S., Jordan, J. S., & Turner, B. A. (2015). Organizational justice and conflict: Do perceptions of fairness influence disagreement? *Sport Management Review*, 18(3), 384–395.
- Kim, Y., & Lee, B. G. (2013). An analysis for the mediating effect of organizational justice on the performance in the virtual organization. *International Journal of Software Engineering and Its Applications*, 7(1), 201–210.
- Kline, R. B. (2005). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling*. pp. 59–69. New York: Guilford Press.
- Kogut, B., & Zander, U. (1996). What firms do? Coordination, identity and learning. *Organization Science*, 7, 502–518.
- Kuo, Y. K., Kuo, T. H., & Ho, L. A. (2014). Enabling innovative ability: knowledge sharing as a mediator. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 114(5), 696–710. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IMDS-10-2013-0434>
- Liao, S. H., Fei, W. C., & Chen, C. C. (2007). Knowledge sharing, absorptive capacity and innovation capability: An empirical study of Taiwan's knowledge-intensive industries. *Journal of Information Science*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0165551506070739>
- Lin, H. F. (2007). Knowledge sharing and firm innovation capability: An empirical study. *International Journal of Manpower*, 28(3), 315–332.
- Lin, S., & Hsieh, A. (2010). International strategy implementation: Roles of subsidiaries, operational capabilities, and procedural justice. *Journal of Business Research*, 63(1), 52–59. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2008.11.008>
- Liu, Y., & Phillips, J. S. (2011). Examining the antecedents of knowledge sharing in facilitating team innovativeness from a multilevel perspective. *International Journal of Information Management*, 31, 44–52.
- Lu, L., Lin, X., & Leung, K. (2012). Goal orientation and innovative performance: The mediating roles of knowledge sharing and perceived autonomy. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 42(1), 180–197.
- Mackinnon, D. P., Lockwood, C. M., & Williams, J. (2004). Confidence limits for the indirect effect: Distribution of the product and resampling methods. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 39, 99–128.
- Momeni, M., Ebrahimpour, D. H., & Ajirloo, D. M. B. (2014). Surveying the impact of inferential organizational justice on innovative work behavior. *Singaporean Journal of Business Economics and Management Studies*, 2(9).
- Ouyang, Z., Sang, J., Li, P., & Peng, J. (2015). Organizational justice and job insecurity as mediators of the effects of emotional intelligence on job satisfaction: A study from China. *Journal of Personality and Individual Differences*, 76, 147–152.
- Palaiologos, A., Papazekos, P., & Panayotopoulou, L. (2011). Organizational justice and employee satisfaction in performance appraisal. *Journal of European Industrial Training*, 35(8), 826–840.
- Pallant, J. (2013). *SPSS survival manual: A step by step guide to data analysis using IBM SPSS* (5th ed.). Berkshire, England: MacGraw-Hill.
- Park, H., Son, S. Y., Lee, S., & Yun, S. (2009). Organizational justice and knowledge sharing. *International Journal of Business Research*, 9(4), 180–185.
- Patterson, F. (2001). Developments in work psychology: Emerging issues and future trends. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 74(4), 381–390. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1348/096317901167442>
- Perez-Arostegui, M. N., Benitez-Amado, J., & Tamayo-Torres, J. (2012). Information technology enabled quality performance: An exploratory study. *Journal of Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 112(3), 502–518.
- Pieterse, A. N., van Knippenberg, D., Schippers, M., & Stam, D. (2009). Transformational and transactional leadership and innovative behavior: The moderating role of psychological empowerment. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 31(4), 609–623.
- Pignata, S., Winefield, A. H., Provis, C., & Boyd, C. M. (2016). A longitudinal study of the predictors of perceived procedural justice in Australian university staff. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 7, 1271. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01271>
- Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., Lee, J.-Y., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2003). Common method biases in behavioral research: A critical review of the literature and recommended remedies. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88(5), 879–903.
- Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2012). Sources of method bias in social science research and recommendations on how to control it. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 63, 539–569.
- Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in multiple mediator models. *Journal of Behavior Research Methods*, 40(3), 879–891. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BRM.40.3.879>
- Raykov, M. (2014). Employer support for innovative work and employees' job satisfaction and job-related stress. *Journal of Occupational Health*, 56, 244–251.
- Rio-Lanza, A. B., Vazquez-Casielles, R., & Diaz-Martin, A. M. (2009). Satisfaction with service recovery: Perceived justice and emotional responses. *Journal of Business Research*, 62(8), 775–781. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2008.09.015>
- Safa, N. S., & Solms, R. V. (2016). An information security knowledge sharing model in organizations. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 57, 442–451.
- Saks, A. M. (2006). Antecedents and consequences of employee engagement. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 21, 600–619. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02683940610690169>
- Scott, S. G., & Bruce, R. A. (1994). Determinants of innovative behavior: A path model of individual innovation in the workplace. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 37(3), 580–607.
- Shane, S. A. (1994). Are champions different from non-champions? *Journal of Business Venturing*, 9(5), 397–421.
- Shih, H., & Sustanto, A. (2011). Is innovative behavior really good for the firm? Innovative work behavior, conflict with coworkers and turnover intention: Moderating roles of perceived distributive fairness. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, 22(2), 111–130. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/10444061111126666>
- Silva, M., R., & Caetano, A. (2014). Organizational justice: What changes, what remains the same? *Journal of Organizational Change Management*, 27(1), 23–40.
- Smith, K. G., Collins, C. J., & Clark, K. D. (2005). Existing knowledge, knowledge creation, capability, and the rate of new product introduction in high-technology firms. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 48(2), 346–357.
- Somech, A., & Drach-Zahavy, A. (2004). Exploring organizational citizenship behaviour from organizational perspective: The relationship between organizational learning and organizational citizenship behaviour. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 77, 281–298. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1348/0963179041752709>

- Steiger, J. H. (1990). Structural model evaluation and modification: An interval estimation approach. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 25(2), 173–180.
- Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2013). *Using multivariate statistics* (6th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education.
- The Hofstede Centre. <https://geert-hofstede.com/china.html>, 2016
- Thibaut, J., & Walker, L. (1975). *Procedural justice: A psychological analysis*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Tyler, T. R. (1987). Conditions leading to value-expressive effects in judgments of procedural justice: A test of four models. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 52(2), 333–344.
- Usmani, S., & Jamal, S. (2013). Impact of distributive Justice, procedural Justice, interactional Justice, temporal Justice, spatial Justice on job satisfaction of banking employees. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 2(1).
- van den Hooff, B., & De Ridder, J. A. (2004). Knowledge sharing in context: The influence of organizational commitment, communication climate and CMC use on knowledge sharing. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 8(6), 117–130.
- Van den Hooff, B., & Van Weenen, F. D. L. (2004). Committed to share: Commitment and CMC use as antecedents of knowledge sharing. *Knowledge and Process Management*, 11(1), 13–24.
- Wang, S., & Noe, R. A. (2010). Knowledge sharing: A review and directions for future research. *Journal of Human Resource Review*, 20, 115–131.
- West, M. A., & Farr, J. L. (1989). Innovation at work: Psychological perspectives. *The European Journal of Social & Behavioural Sciences*.
- Whitman, D. S., Caleo, S., Carpenter, N. C., Horner, M. T., & Bernerth, J. B. (2012). Fairness at the collective level: A meta-analytic examination of the consequences and boundary conditions of organizational justice climate. *The Journal of Applied Psychology*, 97(4), 776–791. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0028021>
- Xinyan, Z., & Xin, Z. (2006). Moderating effects of organizational justice to knowledge-based psychological ownership and knowledge sharing. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Innovation & Management*.
- Yesil, S., & Dereli, S. F. (2013). An empirical investigation of the organizational justice, knowledge sharing and innovation capability. *Procedia, Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 75, 199–208.
- Yuan, F., & Woodman, R. W. (2010). Innovative behavior in the workplace: The role of performance and image outcome expectations. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 53(2), 323–342.